TELEGRAPHIC

From All Parts of the World.

TAXATION IN GERMANY.

The Liverpool Strikers Forced to Submit.

TINKERING TURKEY'S FINANCES.

Herr Stremayr Forms a New Austrian Cabinet.

AN ENGLISH ATHLETE COMING.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1879. In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on Friday the Minister of Finance made a declaration, on the authority of the King, of the same tenor as that made by him at the sitting of the Prussian Budget Committee, on the 21st ult., namely, that until a new source of revenue from indirect taxation was created in Germany, and until it was ascertained what portion of the surplus could be transferred to the individual States, it would be useless to discuss five of whom were massacred in hospital." It wil the question of income and class taxes, as any rebe seen that this despatch contains nothing new reform of the present system of taxation would be imgarding the disaster to the British arms. possible. The proposals of the Budget Committee relative to assessment of taxes were then adopted by a large majority. The Diet of Brunswick has adopted the Regency bill unanimously and without debate. The Daily News' Berlin despatch reports that the National Zei

tung and other liberal journals are shocked at the manner in which the speech from the throne at the opening of the Reichstag delares Prince Bismarck's protectionist schemes. They believe it is an electoral manifesto and the forerunner of a speedy dissolution of the Reichstag. A despatch from Berlin states that a free trade coalition is being formed in the Reichstag, under the leadership of Herr Delbruck, a former Minister of State. The Pall Mall Gazette's correspon dent at Rome says:-"Cordial letters have been exchanged between the Pope and the German Emperor.

Concessions are made on both sides. A majority of the Cardinals oppose the Pope's acceptance of civil list. His Holiness decides, nevertheless, that ecclesiastics must obey the law." THE STRIKES IN GREAT BRITAIN. The Liverpool strikers' delegation yesterday morning proposed arbitration to the shipowners, meantime resuming work on the old terms. This the owners rejected, but agreed to arbitration, provided

the men resume at the proposed reduction. The matter now awaits the decision of the strikers. It is thought they must yield. At a meeting of the Engineers' Strike Committee in London, on Friday, it was an nounced that the engineers of Leeds. Plymouth. Dover and other points intend to strike immediately. Three hundred and seventy employes of the Aber deen Jute Works have struck against a five per cent reduction in their wages.

POOR GLD TURKEY.

The de Tocqueville scheme for assisting Turkey does not seem to be progressing favorably.

There is much opposition to it in England.

It is declared to be such as should not receive the moral support of the governments of England and France, without which it cannot succeed. The group of financiers represented by M. de Tocqueville expected to conclude arrangements for a loan tor the unification of the to be guaranteed by the customs receipts. The definitive treaty of peace, ratified by the ultan, reached St. Petersburg yesterday. A manifesto of the Czar on the subject is expected to-day or Monday. The Powers, replying to Russia, recognize Boumania's r'ght to Arab Tabia while regretting her

abolishing quarantine against Turkish ports, urge special attention regarding spotted typhus, which is spreading in Salonica. A despatch from Berlin states that the Chief of Police has ordered a special inspection of lodging houses on account of the prevalence of spotted typhus. THE NEW AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

A definitive Austrian Cabinet has been constituted with Dr. Stremayr Premier and Count Tasfe Minister of the Interior. Prince Auersperg and Herr Unger will secode: the other Ministers will remain. DANGER TO AN AUSTRIAN SPA.

A Vienna telegram to the Times says :- "Some days ago a large current of water penetrated into the coal pits of Dux, in Bohemia, and this morning comes the telegraphic intelligence that one of the mineral springs of Teplitz is gradually diminishing. Great alarm is felt lest all the springs of this noted watering place should be connected with the waters which found their way through fissure into the coal pits. There seems to be some ground for apprehension, as the water in the pits, in spite of the efforts to keep it down, has been increased in bulk, while its temperature is also rising." This is the first and only publication on the subject here. The Times' despatch says nothing about any loss of life. Interest seems to be confined to the discovery of a possible failure of the Tenlitz Springs

FRANCE AND COMMUNISM. The French government will probably annul as ultra rives the Municipal Council's vote of 100.0 of to Victor Hugo's committee for the relief of Communists. It is reported at Paris that M. Fournier, French Ambassador to Turkey, will be transferred from Coastantinople to London.

CABLE ITEMS. Six hundred and ninety-six agricultural laborers embarked at Plymouth yesterday for New Zealand, Bele's Life states that Rowell, the Cambridge athlete, will embark in the steamship Parthia for

New York, for the purpose of contesting the pedestrian championship with O'Leary. Two British ships, for Barcelona from the East, are quarantined at Port Mahon.

A severe storm visited the coast of Galicia on Friday. Two vessels went ashere, and twenty-eight

Advices from St. Petersburg state that Baron Stuart, Russian representative at Bucharest, has been appointed Chief of Archives of the Foreign Ministry. No successor at Bucharest to Baron Stuart will be appointed for the present. This is evidence of Russia's displeasure at Roumania.

Weston has reached Wakefield, York county. He is 192 miles behind time, having taken a train from Huddersfield to Wakefield.

A despatch from Candahar to the Timer says: portion of the force here has been ordered to retire to Pisheen."

says:-"Cardinal Parocchi, the intransigente Bishop of Bologna, is transferred to Ancona in place of Car dinal Antonucci, deceased."

SALVAGE FROM THE POMMERANIA.

SIX PACKAGES OF GOODS LANDED AT DOVER, [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

· LONDON, Feb. 15, 1879.

Six packages of goods were landed at Dover this afternoon by the tug John Bull from the lost German steamship PommeTHE WAR IN ZULULAND.

FURTHER CONFIRMATION OF THE BRITISH DIS-ASTER, BUT NO LATER NEWS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

Madema, Feb. 15, 1879.
The steamer Dunrobin Castle, which brought the news of the disaster to the British troops in South Africa to St. Vincent, called here this morning on her way to Plymouth. It is ascertained from her officers that later advices received at Capetown reported that subsequently to the disaster to Colonel Glyn's camp the forces under Dartnell and Lonsdale nad a victorious engagement with the enemy a Rorke's Drift. Colonel Pearson's column is safely established at Ekaye. There were no hostile Zulus

> MORE ABOUT THE ZULU VICTORY. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Feb. 15, 1879.

The Standard publishes the following despatch, dated Maritzburg, January 25:— Shortly after the beginning of hostilities Lord Chelmsford and Colonei Pearson successfully engaged the enemy. Near the place where Lord Chelmsford had been fighting be left six companies of the Twenty-fourth regiment, under Pulleine, whom Durnford was to join with the natives. Fifteen thousand Zulus attacked the united forces on the 22d inst. The fire from the British caused immens; have among them, but they rushed forward with indomi table pluck, and when they had come to close quarters the great numerical superiority of the Zulus secured them a complete victory. The six companies of the Twenty-fourth were totally destroyed and Durnford's natives were utterly routed. The victorious Zulus attacked a small force in the vicinity of Rorke's Drift the same day, but were repelled. In the attack made on Rorke's Drift on the evening of the 22d, after the destruction of the camp, 100 men succeeded in keeping off over four thousand Zulus. They fought from five o'clock in the evening until daylight, when the main column arrived. The British lost thirteen men-

The Standard says the Fifty-seventh regiment, now at Corfou, has been ordered to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope as soon as transportation can be obtained. It is hoped the regiment will reach there in less than a fortnight.

CUBA.

REDUCTION OF THE CONTRIBUTION LEVIED ON RUBAL PROPERTY.

HAVANA, Feb. 15, 1879. The Minister of the Colonies has ordered the contribution payable on rural property the first quarter of the present year to be reduced two and one-quar ter per cent, thereby provisionally lowering the twenty-five per cent yearly tax to sixteen per cent The Minister of the Colonies, after consulting Martinez Campos, will definitely resolve the contribution

CANADIAN BANKRUPTCIES.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Feb. 15, 1879. A. Pilon, retail dry goods dealer, has assigned. Liabilities, \$100,600; assets nominally the same amount. The liabilities of Messrs, Stafford & Co.

amount. The liabilities of Messrs, Stafford & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, who lately failed, ary \$100,000; assets, \$45,000.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 15, 1879,

A meeting of the creditors of E. Morrison & Co., produce and general merchants, was held to-day, at which a committee was appointed to examine into the state of their affairs. The firm offers sixty-six and two-thirds cents on the dollar, payable in tour, eight and twelve months. Their unsecured liabilities are about \$180,000. Another meeting of the creditors will be Another meeting of the creditors will be

CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 15, 1879. Mr. Bunster on Monday will move an address to the Governor General asking for copies of all correspondence between the governments of British Co lumbia and the Dominion on the subject of indem nity to the province of British Columbia for delay in the construction of the Canada Pacific Ballway.

FRENCH-AMERICANS

THE RETIREMENT OF MARSHAL MACMAHON CELEBRATED IN A BANQUET. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PHILADELPHIA Feb. 15, 1879.

Immediately after the resignation of Marshal Mac

Mahon as President of the French Republic the French citizens of Philadelphia determined to celebrate the event. Their idea seemed to at getting rid of MacMahon as that they deemed the peaceful transmission of power in the French gov ernment a noteworthy event in the histor, of France. A meeting of Philadelphia French men was accordingly held and it was deter mined that the commemoration should take the form of a banq uet. The following Committee of Arrange of a banq uet. The following Committee of Arrangements had charge of the affair:—Léon Long, president: M. Sailen, secretary: M. Crémerioux, treasurer, and Messrs, Bolhinger, Garnier and Folcher. The banquet took place this evening and was entirely inf rmal. Dr. Sajous, a leading man among his people, presided at the table, and among those present were the following:—Colonel J. W. Forney, L. Valleton, MM. Franconi. Fonteneau, Acoutt, Knisbourg, Veil, Lévi and other prominent Franco-Americars. Between fifty and sixty gentlemen sat down to table. The French Consul was kept away by sickness and the Swiss government representative sent a letter of regret. Colonel Forney and others made brief specches of congratulation and predicted a brilliant future for the French Republic.

TENNESSEE REFUSES TO PAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NASHVILLE, Feb. 15, 1879. In the Schate to-day Senator Savage, chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a report which recommended that the propositions from the holders of Tennessee bonds in New York, Pennsylvania and Baltimore be rejected and not further considered by the General Assembly, A minority report was submitted by Senator Morris to the effect that they would receive and respectfully consider any other or further propositions which General Pryor and others propositions which General Pryor and others might choose to make, and recommending that the senate pass over the matter informally until the committee shall have finished investigating the State finances, and that the propositions should not be disposed of in a summary manner. A short and spirited debate followed; points of order were raised, and, amnest the greatest excitement, the Senate was forced to a ballot and the majority report adopted by a vote of 12 to 9. In the opinion of some of the Senators the rejection of this proposition virtually estops all further consideration of a proposition from the bondholders during this legislative session.

BURGLARIES IN SING SING.

During the past week there have been three burglaries committed in the village of Sing Sing the third occurring early yesterday morn ing, when R. S. Van Wyck's large grocery was entered. The burglars effected their entrance through a rear window, from which they wen to the safe, which stands behind an enclosure, and in front of a window, the shutters of which they in front of a window, the shutters of which they carefully closed before entering the store. A light was burning in the store for the convenience of the village night watchman. They bered a hole over the lock of the safe about an inch in depth, when, coming upon franklinite, they gave up their boring as useless, and the safe remained unopened. They discovered, however, \$7.50, which had been left in one of the counter drawers, which is all Mr. van Wyck discovers they took. The other two burglaries occurred on Tuesday night, during the heavy rain storm, when David Reed's lumber office and Secor & Washburn's lumber office and Secor & Washburn's lumber office were entered, and, judging from the way they went to work, the work was done by the same parties in all three cases. They got no by the same parties in all three cases. They got no plunder in these two latter burglaries. The store-keepers are getting alarmed, and efforts are being put forth to effect the arrest of these midnight mechanics.

CONKLIN'S CROOKEDNESS.

Oswego, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1879. The special committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to investigate the accounts of the late County Treasurer, Luther H. Conklin, completed its work to-tay. ork to-day.

The committee's report, which has not yet been nade public, shows a defalcation of \$133,510 61.

VENEZUELA.

EVENTS THAT PRECEDED THE GREAT BATTLE AT VICTORIA AND THE PROCLAMATION OF GUZMAN-TWO SIDES TO THE SITUATION.

Sr. THOMAS, Feb. 7, 1879. The reports by the steamer to-day are very conflicting. From the government side there is the following:-"A severe fight had taken place at Guarenas, and Generals Pulido and Azala were defeated. Another battle near La Victoria resulted in the defeat of General Cedefics, with a loss of 500 men. General Colina has left Coro with 3,000 men to aid the government against those proclaiming in favor of General Guzman Blanco. Luciaño, with 4,090 men, has marched on Aragua to join Valeria against Cedeños.

Caracas is quiet, and the adherents of Guzman are fleeing and hiding.

THE REVOLUTIONIST VERSION.

On the other hand, it is reported that the revolution is in full blast. The steamer Bermuda was chartered by the government to take two commissioners to Coro. She arrived on January 29, but found Colina had left on the 23d, and that nothing was known of his whereabouts. The blockading fleet from Maracaibo, which consists of five schooners and a steamer, warned the Bermuda off, and she had to leave, having, however, landed the commissioners. Coro is surrounded by the adherents of Guzman.

General Valera was shut up in Victoria by General Cedeños and all communication with Caracas had been cut off. The wires were cut and Crespo's and Cedeños' troops were between the places. It is reported that Modaneta, the provisional head of the government, has informed General Valera that he would only act as President until the arrival of Guzman Blanco.

A LOVER OF HIS COUNTRY.

Ex-President Guzman declares that he only comes to quiet the country, and will not accent the Presidency. The steamer Maracaibo is expected here to take Guzman to Venezuela.

La Guaira is totally undefended. The general tone of the country is said to be in favor of Guzman.

THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAW

ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY JUDICIALLY AFFIRMED. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1879. Judge Baxter, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day rendered a decision in the case of A. F. Clark, who was indicted for violating the election law, holding the law to be constitutional and a proper exercise of national authority.

INDICTMENTS IN LOUISIANA.

NEW OBLEANS, Feb. 15, 1879. United Sta'es District Attorney Leonard presented, resterday and to-day, thirty-two additional indictments, involving 100 arrests, for violation of the Umted States Election law, in the parishes of Caddo, Tensas, Rapides and Natchitoches.

> CONVICTIONS UNDER THE LAW. BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 15, 1879.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day Henry Bowers, judge of election in the Seventeenth ward at the late Congressional election, indicted for refusing permission to the United States Supervisor to inspec permission to the United States Supervisor to inspect the ballot box before the voting began, was found guilty. Judge Bond fined him \$5 and costs and sen-tenced him to twelve months' imprisonment. Lewis Coleman, a judge at the same election in the Third ward, indicted for hindering and obstructing the United States Supervisor and with studing the ballot box, was found guilty. Judge Bond fined him \$50 and costs and sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment.

\$50 and costs and sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment.

John Bollman and Dennis Cassidy, judges at the same election in the Soventeenth ward, convicted on the 3d for having hindered and obstructed the United States Supervisor, were sentenced to pay \$5 and costs each, and to eight months' imprisonment.

Justus G. Gude and Walter Tucker, judges at the same election in the Fourteenth ward, convicted on the 27th ult. of a like offence, were fined \$5 and costs, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment,

John Poulton, convicted on the 28th ult. of assault on a negro voter and on a United States Deputy Marshal at the same election, was fined \$5 and costs and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment.

OHIO REPUBLICANS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

During the past ten days, since it became known that Judge Tatt would be a candidate for Governor, there has been a great change of sentiment among leading republicans as to who would make the most available candidate. A month ago Foster was available candidate. A month ago Foster was the favorite, but Taft, with Howland, of Ashtabula, for Lieutenant Governor, seems to be the favorite now. A canvass of the republican Senators and Representatives as to their first choice for a can-didate for President shows that fifteen name Grant as their prime first choice; eight are opposed to the third term, but would support Grant, and ten are opposed to Grant. One member names Hayes as his first choice.

THE STEAMER DONNELLY DISASTER

Camo, Ill., Feb. 15, 1879. The following named persons were injured by the isaster to the steamboat Donnelly :-- William H. Johnson, St. Louis, compound fractures of both legs the knees; Thomas Coffey, Covington, Ky., fractures of both wrists; John Tobin ton, ky., fractures of both wrists; John Tobin, Cincinnati, fractures of both ankles; Nelson N. Tallivan, Cincinnati, lett leg dislocated at the ankle, with fracture of the small bone; George M. Young, New Richmond, right ankle dislocated. Twenty others were more or less bruised or sprained, not seriously. The bow of the boat ran high on shore, necessitating a leap of fifteen feet to the pround. To this fact and to the existing panic all the injuries are due.

FALL OF AN ELEVATOR

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 15, 1879. An elevator at the American Hotel, containing eleven persons, including a number of workmen had been repairing the roof, broke loose this evening soon after leaving the upper story and came down rapidly, breaking its way through to the basement. Three persons were injured, two of whom were colored engineers of the establishment. One of the parties had a leg broken; the other two were not so seriously hurt. No guests of the hotel were in the elevator at the time.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15, 1879. A despatch from St. Charles says a cold-blooded murder was committed this morning on the farm of Thomas Stonebraker, about ten miles trom that place. It appears Stonebraker had gone on a visit to a relative some miles away, leaving his farm in charge of two hired mendames Matson, a Swede, and a mulatto man, called Tom. During the morning the menhad an altereation about feeding the loga and Tom went away, but soon returned with a shotgen and fred a charge of buckshot into Matson's nead, silling him instantly.

At last accounts the murderer had not been arrested. from that place. It appears Stonebraker had

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 15, 1879. The publication here this morning of President Gowen's letter concerning the organi zation known in the Schuyikill region as zation known in the Schuyikili region as the Order of the Knights of Labor, has had a demoralizing effect upon the discontented miners, and it is believed that the organization cannot be kept up. The Catholic Church of Pottsville, and also churches at several other towns, have given notice that the Church will excommunicate all members of the new order. To-morrow it is expected the priesis will make a general appeal to the members to stand by the Church.

STATE FUNDS EMBEZZLED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1879. The State Board of Public Works to-day removed from office George McCurdy, Collector of Canal Tolis and Water Rents, at Akron. McCurdy is charged with appropriating State funds to the amount of \$1,000, suit will at once be instituted by the State against his bondsmen to recover the money. FOX'S ESCAPE.

A VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY ON THE CHARGE OF MAINTAINING A DISORDERLY HOUSE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Рипландерны, Feb. 15, 1879 The trial of Robert Fox, the proprietor of the American Variety Theatre, for maintaining a nuisance was concluded to-night. His case has attracted much interest. Fox, it will be remembered, gave a performance on a Sunday evening, which he called a rehearsal, but an admission fee was charged, and liquor was sold from the bar, so the police alleged, and the place was raided on and the manager arrested. He jumped his bail and gave the detectives a lively and interesting Fox hunt, as recently recounted in the Henald. The count in the indictment on which he was tried charged him with maintaining a nuisance, and the evidence of the police and the speeches of the District Attorney laid stress on the fact that the performance took place on Sunday and that the audience was noisy and disorderly. The manager had an able legal defence. He introduced no evidence, but confined himself to calling the attention of the jury to the fact that the performance having been given on Sunday had no bearing on the case.

Judge Pierce charged to the same effect. In substance he said, "It was not a question of a violation of the Sunday law in the opening of his theatre, or of selling liquor on Sunday, but it resolved itself substantially into the charge of keeping a disorderly house. That charge was simple, and on that head the act of Assembly says:—"If any persons keep or maintain an ill governed place, &c., for the encouragement of idleness, drinking and other misbehavior, to the common disturbance of the neighborhood or good citizens generally, they shall be guilty," &c. The law, therefore, it will be seen, makes no distinction in the commission of this other misbehavior, to the common disturbance of the neighborhood or good citizens generally, they shall be guilty," &c. The law, therefore, it will be seen, makes no distinction in the commission of this offence between Sunday or any other day. The law of Pennsylvania makes no distinction between week days and Sundays, excepting that it secures to people generally a greater degree of peace and quiet than on other days by prohibiting the tollowing on the first day of the week of worldly employment. He reviewed the testimony in the case, and said that it was for the jury to decide whether he was guilty under the provisions of the act of Assembly, and to do that they would have to determine whether the behavior of the persons who were induced to visit or attracted to his theater was such as tended to create disorders, and especially in view of the act prohibiting the following or worldly employments on that day.

The jury went out at a quarter to five o'clock this evening, and came in with a verdict at twenty minutes past ten o'clock. They declared Mr. Fox not guilty, and the accussed was therefore discharged. He will at once be tried for selling liquor to minors, and if he escapes as easily as upon the trial just ended the manager may think himself fortunate indeed.

EXECUTIVE. CLEMENCY.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1879. Patrick McCormick, convicted or burglary in the third degree in New York county and sentenced to Sing Sing for three years, has had his sentence commuted for one year from April 16, 1878, subject to the legal deduction for good conduct.

The following named persons have been restored to citizenship:-John F. Dinnan, convicted of manslaughter in the third degree in Saratoga county in February, 1876, and sentenced to Clinton for three years; Eli Hutchinson, convicted of burglary in the county of Oneida in February, 1876, and sentenced to Auburn for two years; Michael Delee, convicted of larceny in September, 1874, and sentenced to Clinton for five years; Adam and sentenced to Clinton for five years; Adam J. Forbes, convicted of forgery in the fourth degree in Wayne county, in January, 1878, and sentenced to Wayne county Juli for six months; Joseph Younge, convicted of an outrage in Oswego county in May, 1872, and sentenced to Auburn tor ten years; William H. Blass, convicted of burglary in Rensselaer county in February 1877, and sentenced to Clinton for two years; William J. Wilson, convicted of burglary in the third degree in Madison county in October, 1877, and sentenced to Auburn for one year; John Murphy, convicted of relonious assault in New York in March, 1873, and sentenced to Sing Sing for seven years.

ANOTHER DIVIDEND TO BE PAID.

ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1879. Judge Westbrook has granted an order that Willia F. Russell, receiver of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, New York, pay a further dividend to the creditors of fifteen percent, making sixty-five percent. The liabilities of the bank when it failed were \$1,883,798 44, and the amount now in the hands of the Union Trust Company to the credit of the receiver is \$276,925 20, and the amount required for the fifteen per cent divi-dend is \$267,935 55.

LAWS PERFECTED.

ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1879.

The Governor has signed the following bills:-To exempt the counties of Lewis, Madison (except the town of Lenox). Wyoming, Queens and Jefferson (except the towns of Leray, Watertown and Wilna and the town of Thurman, county of Warren, from the previsions and operation of chapter 180 of the laws of 1875. An act creating a Board of Auditors in several towns of this State and to prescribe their powers

and duties.

To legalize and confirm the official acts of Noah
Tebbuts, of the city of Brooklyn, a notary public.

To further amend chapter 436 of the laws of 1877,
entitled "An act in relation to county treasurers." To amend section 13 of article 3 of title 5 of part 4 of the Revised Statutes entitled "of Offences against

4 of the Revised Statutes entitled "of Offences against public decency."

To amend chapter 305 of the laws of 1865 entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Lochpert," and the acts amendatory thereof.

To amend Chapter 324, of the Laws of 1869, entitled "An act for the election of a receiver of taxes and assessments for the town of Cortlandt and village of reckskill," and Chapter 43 of the laws of 1878, amendatory thereof.

To authorize a tax of three-tenths of a mill perdollar of valuation to provide for a deficiency in the sinking fund, under article 7, section 3 of the constitution.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, Feb. 18-1 A. M.

For New England and the Middle States, slightly warmer and partly cloudy weather, with southwest to southeast winds and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, northeast and southeast winds, slowly rising temperature, falling barometer during the day and increasing cloudiness, with slight rains, near the coast. For the Gulf States, slightly warmer, east to south

winds, falling barometer and increasing cloudiness during the day, with areas of rain during the afternoon or evening. For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, easterly to southerly winds, falling barometer and a slight rise in temperature, with increasing cloudiness and areas

of rain or snow. · For the lower lake region, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, with light snow, southeast to south west winds and slight changes in barometer. For the upper lake region, variable winds, partly

cloudy weather, with light snow and slight changes in temperature. For the Upper Mississippl and Lower Missonri Valley, in Missouri and Iowa, cloudy weather and snow or rain, variable winds in the southern portion, and

and slight changes in temperature.

For the Northern and Central Pacific coast region, For the South Pacific coast regions, clear or fair

northeast or northwest winds in the northern portion

weather. The rivers will change but slightly.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the emperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy

| Hindusted by the International Conference of Human Spin, No. 218 Broadway - 1878, 1870, 1878, 1879, 1878, 1879, 1878, 1879, 1878, 1879, year. 1878. Average for the week. 32 6-7

A VACHT FOR AFRICA

[From the Baltimore American, Feb. 16.] The boat mentioned in the American of Thursday as being built by Mr. E. G. Rennous, to be sent out to Bishop Peniek, is intended to be used in ascending the African rivers and as used in ascending the African rivers and as a tender to a yacht of ten or fifteen tons bur-then which his friends are now contracting to have built in this city or elsewhere, if it is thought ad-visable. When completed the cost of the yacht and surf boat and transportation to Africa will be about \$2,500, which has not yet been entirely made up.

ENFRANCHISED OR DISFRANCHISED-

Among the curiosities of the political discussions of to-day, when there are really no great problems which in the North American Review by prominent leaders of the two great national parties attracts the greatest interest. It is based on two propositions which have direct relation to the political status of the negro. Ought the negro to be disfranchised?" "Ought he to have been enfranchised?"

The champions in this strange contest are Messrs. Blaine and Montgomery Blair, Lamar, Stephens, Wendell Phillips, Hendricks, Governor Hampton and General Garfield. It was to be expected that Messrs. Blair and Phillips would represent the extremists in the contest, if such it can be termed, but the public were not prepared for such a unanimity of sentiment as has been displayed by the others in rendering negative to the first proposition and an affirmative

as has been displayed by the others in rendering a negative to the first proposition and an affirmative to the second. But the reasons advanced by these gentlemen for such conclusions are widely different. Mr. Blaine contends the negro should not be disfranchised because his right to vote is the only protection he has against the schemes of his late master, who naturally seeks to recover the control of the colored man lost by the acts of emancipation and enfranchisement. He contends that if the negro is deprived of his right to vote he will sink back into a condition of moral irresponsibility and practical slavery, from which the influence of his political power has raised him.

Mr. Lamar claims that the colored man's political rights must be maintained, because they have taught him who his true friends are—namely, the Southern whites, and that he is being educated out of a state of political slavery, which the republican party exacted as the price of his physical emancipation, and which is as had in every sense. Disfranchisement, he says, is an impossibility now. The negro has learned that he was a power between the democrat and republican. He is now learning that he is a power between democrat and republican. He is now learning that he is a power between democrat and republican exhibit that the scheme of negro enfranchisement has resulted to the after confusion of its authors and that the South will now wield it for Southern purposes as effectually as the carpet-baggers did at one time for their party.

General Garfield contends that between slavery and rull citizenship there was no middle ground. Congress was therefere compelled to choose between a policy which would have made the negro the permanent ward of the nation or to place in his own hands the legal and political means of self-defence.

The arguments are extremely interesting, coming as they do from prominent actors in the great drama of emancipation.

THE PATROL'S DEFENCE

The Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday morn ing resumed their investigation into the management of the recent fires in Broadway and Worth street. Monmouth B. Wilson, superintendent of the Insurance Patrol, testified to the service his men had rendered, and declared himself at a loss to devise any better plan of action at future fires than was adopted at these.

The operators of the Automatic Telegraph Com-pany vouched for the speedy transmission of the alarms. The Board then adjourned.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Congressman-elect John Van Voorhis, of Rocheser, is at the Gilsey. Senator Ira Davenport, of Bath N. Y., is at the St. James. T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company; John J. Mitchell, of St. Louis, and John B. Drake, Chicago, are at the Windsor. Captain Samuel Brooks. of the steamship City of Chester, is at the New York.

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A CARD IN REFERENCE TO THE CATTLE DISease at Blissville.

GAPP. PLEISCHMANN & Co. GENTLEMEN-In accordance with your instructions to visit on behalf of the owners of the cows in the distillery stables at Elissville, with full powers to add to our number and to exercise discretionary powers as to the killing of any animals which might be suspected of being affected by contagious pleuro-pneumonia, we have to report that we associated with ourselves for the above object the tol

Sears, M. D. Herewith we send you a statement of the conclusion at which we have arrived, unanimously, embedied in the suboined report.

lowing gentlemen-viz., Professor R. W. Finlay and H. T.

We remain, gentlemen, yours, respectfully. (Signed) GOING BROS. 1,674 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Feb. 14, 1879.

REPORT. We, the undersigned, having made a careful inspectio and examination of the cow stables at Rissville near the distillery of Gaff, Fleischmann & Co., extending over a period of three days, have to report as follows :-

We first visited said stables on Saturday, the 8th inst. in the centre shed. A careful examination of each animal revealed, with but very few exceptions, a healthy stock of cattle. Owing to sudden elevations and depressions of emperature, having an irritating effect on the bronchial nucuous membrane, a characteristic couch is in dated, principally affecting those animals next the doors, but no alarming symptoms were found in a majority of the cases. In some few cases an elevation of temperature was found; physical exam ination of the chest revealed increased broughtal breathing, and in one or two instances a small amount of onsolidation of the lung tissue was in existence, but no breaking down process was to be found-conclusive evidence to our minds that the animal had passed through a slight attack of broncho-pneumonia ONLY. The general appearance of the animals affected was indicative of averago bealth and animal spirits, appetite good, and the an mals almost sufficiently fat to be butchered. In one case we found an animal suffering from pienro-pneumonia of a sporadic or non-contagious type, as evidenced by the vitality of the animal, though somewhat emaciated. This cow while being led out for a closer examination, jumped a gitch with perfect case. The temperature of this animal was higher than that of any in the stables, the thermom eter registering 107% degrees. Examination of the chest revealed offusions. A sample of the milk was taken to nicroscopic examination, and revealed by a qualitative analysis, made by Professor E. C. Spitska, of Columbia Vot. erinary College, oil globules perfect in shape; no puscer puseles, nor bacteria were found, the report being that the milk was "norfeetly healthy."

We again visited the stables on Tuesday, the 11th inst. and examined the second and third stables, the examina tion as thorough as in the first instance, disclosing no evi dence of contageous pleuro-pneumonia. Subsequently on the same day we revisited the stables in company with the Long Island City Board of Health and expressed our roadiness to slaughter any animal they might select, but they were satisfied with the result of our examination, and the general healthy appearance of the stock, and decided that it was not necessary to hold any post-morten examination, expressing themselves as satisfied that no contagious disease existed. We finally visited the stables on Thursday, the 13th, and found the sanitary condition improved, there not being a sick animal in the stables. To obviate the sudden elevation and depressions of temperature alluded to in a previous portion of this report, we would recommend precautionary measures by adopting an improved style of building.

In conclusion we have to express our firm conviction, from the result of the examination made, that contagious pleare-pneumonia does not exist in the stables referred to

(Signed) JAMES A. GOING, M. R. C. V. S. E., Veterinary Editor "Spirit of the Times." R. W. FINLAY.

Professor of Theory and Practice, Columbia Veterinary College.

H. T. SEARS, M. D. JOHN B. GOING, D. V. S. NEW YORK, Jan. 14, 1970.

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